COUNTRY
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SUBJECT
The Port of Gurey

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- The town of Gurev is located in the Ural River Delta, about 30 km from the sea.

 The sea in the region where the Ural River enters it has a large number of small islands, of which the largest and most numerous are the Peshny and the Rakushechny Islands. It is necessary to note that over the years the number of islands has gradually increased due to the lowering of the sea level and the heavy silting of the Ural River.
- The water beings to freeze in the Caspian Sea in the regions from the Gurev sea roadstead to the shoreline between the village of Ganyushino and Mertviy Kultuk (willage of Prorva) between 20 November and 1 December. The ice begins to break up in this region between the 15th and 20th of March. The eximum temperature of water in this region in July reaches 24 to 26 degrees centigrade. The maximum thickness of ice in this region is reached between the 15th and 20th of January and is 400 mm. The average speed of the current in the Ural River is approximately three to four km an hour, but in narrows and bends in the river it is
- 3. The prevailing winds in Gurev and in the region of the Gurev sea roadstead are as follows:

Winter - northeast, strong and cold; Summer - northeast by east, dry; Occasionally in summer - southwest (moryana) soft, moist wind.

Maximum strength of winds in Gurev and on the sea roadstead is reached in March, April, May September, October, and November, and is from 8 to 11 points. Calm weather with winds of one to two points occurs in the period of June and August.

4. The coastline from the village of Genyushkino to the village of Prorvi is winding and crooked. The shore is low, rough, and for the most part covered with vegetation. Only in the area around the routh of the Ural is there a dense cover of reed and charana. The bottom in this area is sandy. The Ural River has a great influence on the silting of the sea at the place where it enters the sea. The river brings in mostly sand and clay. The bottom of the sea where the Ural comes

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in, and further to the west and east, consists of soft shells mixed with sand and clay. Characteristically, the islands in this region consist almost entirely of soft shells.

- Living and working conditions in Gurev are very hard. The town itself is small and very dirty. The town has an eternal covering of oil soot over it because the population and business use black mineral oil for heating purposes. From the sanitary and hygienic point of view, the town is in very bad shape. Water pipes, for example, have begun to function normally only in recent years in connection with the construction of factory #441. Products and food which are widely used are always in short supply. The electrical supply of the town is in the hands of the administration of factory #441, which naturally tries to fulfill the electrical needs of the factory first and those of the town last. Communications between the town and the industrial centers of the country are very poor, and consist only of the single railroad line Gurey-Ural and Central Asia. Communications by
- Up until World War II the seaport functioned more or less normally, and carried on regular trade with Astrakhan. In Gurev during this period sea-going ships of small tonnage were able to enter. To facilitate the entrance of sea-going ships into the port, the Ural-Caspian Channel was constructed and regularly maintained. Ships entered the channel in the area of the Gurev roads and traveled for about 24 km in the sea part of the channel with the island of Bolshoi Peshnoi on the starboard. Passing this island, ships went into the river part of the channel and through the main branch of the Ural River into the port. After the war, the situation changed greatly. Here it is necessary to take into account the circumstances. The Gurev seaport became known as The Gurev Sea Agency of the Reydtanker Company. The Reydtanker Company had the basic task of handling the importance that the company did not deem it necessary to engage in that type of work. Besides, up to 1947 inclusive, the carrying of cargo to Gurev was of such insufficient Besides, up to 1947 inclusive, the carrying of cargo to Gurev did not play a very important then been shipping business of Reydtanker, it didn't pay the company to keep up the Ural-Caspian Channel. As a result the channel soon went into complete disrepair, with the problem of organizing regular petroleum shipments to Gurev. The company was then Channel was closed. After a period of time the renovation of the channel was lead, but the sea part of the channel, and even them only to allow ships of shallow draft (not more than two meters) to pass. Attempts to open the river part of the channel ended in complete failure. In 1951. Glavmorput' of the Ministry of the Merchant Fleet was able to open than two meters) to pass. Attempts to open the river part of the channel ended in complete channel.

 The Chief of Glavmorput (fmu) Polyakoy, this promise very difficulty Glavmorput' of the Merchant Fleet is worried only about keeping the sea part of the channel ended in open the channel. As a result, ship

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